

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5581 號一十八百五十五第 日三十月九亥年九月三十日

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1875.

一月十一日 十月三十日

PRICE \$21 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 8, SING KA CHAM ROAN, Siamese bark, 411, Hoof, Newchow 29th Sept.

Beach and General — Kim Te Loong.

October 8, GURAM, Brig bark, 291, Burges, Newchow 28th September, Beans, Turnip & Co.

October 8, PERAKHUGO, Brig. str., 643, W. Hyde, Seagon 3rd October, Rica — Lampert & Co.

October 8, KWANTUNG, Brig. steamer, 491, Pitman, Foochow 6th October, Amy 7th Swatow 8th, General — D. LAFRAIK & Co.

October 8, CHINCHING, British str., 768, J. Hogg, Shanghai 8th October, General — SIMONSEN & Co.

October 8, ELLA BEATRICE, Brig. bark, 400, A. Thompson, Macassar 4th September, General — LAFRAIK.

October 8, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 777, P. Paulsen, Fuchow 7th October, General — STRASSNER & Co.

October 8, NORMA, British str., 606, K. Koch, Swatow 8th October, General — KWOK — ACHONG.

October 8, USKO, Russian ship, 842, E. Wigdor, Newcastle, N.S.W., August 11th Coals — Ed. SCHULHAUSE & Co.

October 8, DAN, Swedish brig, 250, Hallberg, Newchow 1st October, Beans — CARLSSON & Co.

October 8, NUNO, British str., 761, J. M. Bayne, Canton 8th October, General — SIMONSEN & Co.

October 8, EMMALIA, British steamer, E. Theobald, Amoy 8th October, General — A. MAGG. HEATON.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,

OCTOBER 9TH.

Cariboune, str., for Swatow.

Douglas, str., for East Coast.

Ega, str., for Swatow.

Cyber, str., for Singapore and London.

Asia, str., for Swatow.

Departures.

October 9, Gordon Castle, str., for Shanghai.

October 9, MELBOURNE, for Whampoa.

October 9, ELLA BEATRICE, for Macao.

October 9, CHINCHING, str., for Canton.

October 9, ANNA BELLA, for Cape St. James.

October 9, RIO, str., for Swatow.

October 9, Bremen, for Keeling.

October 9, DORCAS, str., for East Coast.

October 9, CHINA, str., for Singapore and London.

October 9, SWATOW, str., for Canton.

October 9, CARISBROOK, str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

Arrived.

Per Kungming, str., from East Coast —

Messrs. Johnson and Byers, and 25 Chinese deck.

Per Pernambuco, str., from Saigon —

For Hongkong — 31 Chinese. For Haifong —

Messrs. Nisbet and Ball and servant.

Per Chinkiang, str., from Shanghai —

113 Chinese.

Per Rangoon, str., from Shanghai —

10 Chinese.

Per NORMA, str., from Swatow —

Captain Finch and Mr. Feyerabond, and 95 Chinese.

Per EMMALIA, str., from Amy —

72 Chinese.

PAID.

Per Douglas, str., for East Coast —

3 Cabin and 50 Chinese.

Per RIO, str., for Swatow —

40 Chinese.

Per Cyber, str., for Singapore, &c. —

For Singapore — 20 Chinese. For London —

2 distressed seamen.

Per CARISBROOK, str., for Swatow —

150 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship Swatow reports left

Shanghai on 8th October, and had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine fair weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship Chinkiang reports left

Shanghai on 8th October at 3:30 p.m., and experienced fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather throughout.

The British steamship Pernambuco reports left Saigon 8th October, and had variable winds and fine weather throughout. Passed the British bark *Charila*, steering South, on the 8th instant.

The British steamship Norma reports left

Shanghai on 8th October, and had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather all the passage. On the 9th instant, at 11:30 a.m., passed the steamer *Gordon Castle*, bound North.

The steamer *Bing Ke-Cham Roan* reported Newchow on 8th October, and had fresh monsoon and fine weather throughout. Of the 10th instant, in the morning of the 7th, passed the French mail steamer bound North.

The German steamship Olympia reports left Foochow on 7th October, and strong N.E. monsoon, which increased to gale on the 8th and 9th, with thick weather. Passed the steamer *Norma* going into Foochow on the 10th instant.

The British bark *Ella Beatrice* reports left Macau on 4th September, bound to Macao. Experienced to 16.45 N. and 126.42 E. Fine weather with light variable winds. On the 28th September encountered a gale from the S.W. veering to the W., with very high N.E. swell and a cross sea caused by accompanying trades under a high wind. The gale lasted three days, since then fresh breeze and squalls to arrive.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on 6th October, Amy on the 7th, and Swatow on the 8th. Fine and variable winds, passage experienced by the steamer *Perak* — the latter part moderate. In Foochow, str., *Windham*, *Cyber*, and *Olympia*. Passed German gunboat *Ornstein* of White Doge. Passed two steamers, bound North, at 1 a.m. on the 7th. In Amy, Revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*, str., *Emmalia*, *Norma*, *Conqueror*, and *Zamboanga*. In Swatow, *Perak*, *Windham*, and *Norma*. Passed *Perak* at 11:30 p.m. on the 8th, and another at midnight, both bound North.

Auction Sales To-day.

The Wreck of the S.S. *Hector* at Amoy.

To be Let.

TO LET.
THAT Commanding Three-story HOUSE No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. B. OMA. Possessor from the 1st proximo.

TATA & Co.

1m 1490 Hongkong, 1st October, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES and OFFICES.

Nos. 14 and 15, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 4, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DODD & Co.

1m 1496 Hongkong, 1st October, 1875.

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Extracts.

A NORTHERN GIRL'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN GIRLS.

THESE COMES A TIME.
There comes a time when we grow old,
And like a aged tree in its leaf,
Slowly and slowly, and the wind will blow,
Comes whispering and and chillingly!
And looks are grey.
As Winter's day,
And eyes are like blue gold,
The leaves all wither, drift away,
And lips of faded coral say,
There comes a time when we grow old.
There comes a time when joyous hearts,
While last as least as laughing fair,
Are led to all sorrow,
As prisoner in his dungeon chain,
And day of day.
Had passed away,
The moon was in the dark red roll;
And by the eastern dawn and gray,
I hear a voice in whisper say,
There comes a time when we grow old.
There comes a time when we grow old,
Is crowded in the east of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Had passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
And the spark
That kindled the flame of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray,
And fond affection, lingering say,
There comes a time when we grow old.
There comes a time when laughing Spring
And golden Summer come to us,
And we are on the Auto, to
To treat the last activity.
But now the slope,
Whose rocky path is bold,
Beyond a time with fair light,
Whose waters whisper through the night.
There comes a time when we grow old.

WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* gives the following description of George Washington's personal appearance:—“Washington was six feet two inches in height, with a very erect, robust, stalwart frame. He had a fine breadth of chest; long, well-shaped and very strong arms; a broad, large hand, with a grasp like a vice, and very straight, well-rounded lower limbs. He had a large head, set on a strong, full neck, with a commanding carriage. His hair was brown, or dark auburn; his eyes a grayish blue, set far apart; and his complexion ruddy, or florid. Stuart, who painted him, declares that the sockets of his eyes were larger than he had ever met with before, and the upper part of his nose broader and fuller. All of his features were indicative of the strongest passions, although his judgment and great self-command made him seem different in the eyes of the world.”

THE HEIGHT OF DELICACY.

A Paris letter says:—“It may perhaps be new to many to learn that the late Count Paul Demidoff, whose wealth was immense, passed for a savage at St. Petersburg. He lived quite alone. He never allowed his servants to handle anything intended for him, unless their hands were gloved, and his valet had to wear gloves when dressing him. He even washed the bank-notes in a golden vase and hung them up to dry on a line; so would a laundry-maid her linen, before putting them into his pocket-book. An attaché of the French Embassy on one occasion dined with the Count, and when he was served in the saloon, he was so occupied in a discussion on magnetism, that he unconsciously placed his hand in the sugar-bowl, when handed to him by the servant, and took a morsel of sugar. The Count called the servant and ordered him to throw the bowl, and its contents out of the window. The infant was the last disengaged among the aspersed company, and when the discussion was over, he quietly finished his tea and approaching the window, slowly threw cup, saucer and spoon out, apologizing to the Count that he was not aware such was the custom of the house. That attack is now new to the new Ambassador to England.”

TIBETAN DOGS AND BEAUX.

Hugh savage Tibetan dogs used to come down the mountain sides from a lava nursery and other houses above, and prowl round my tent, or poke into it, in search of what they could find; and the letting them loose at all was highly improper conduct on the part of the virtuous sisterhood. One splendid dog came down regularly, with long leaps which I could bear distinctly; and I had quite an affection for him, until one night, I was awakened from an uneasy slumber by finding his mouth fumbling at my throat, in order to see if I was cold enough for his purposes. This was a little too much, so I told Silas to watch for it and pepper it with small shot from a distance; but, either accidentally or by design, he shot it in the side from close quarters, killing it on the spot, its life issuing out of it in one grand, hoarse, indignant roar. Possibly it occurred to my servant that the small shot from a distance might be a rather unsafe proceeding. As if these things were not enough, I had a visitor of another kind, one night, who puzzled me not a little at first. I was lying awake, exhausted by one of the paroxysms of my illness, when a large strange-looking figure stepped into the moonlight just before my tent, and moved about there with the unsteady swaying motion of a drunken man, and with its back towards me. My first idea was that this was one of the Chinese Tatars encamped beside the temple, who had come in his sleep to the coast to treat me to a war dance, or to see what he could pick up; and so I let my hand fall noiselessly over the side of the couch upon the box which held my revolver. It was only natural that I should think so, because it was very rarely that any animal, except *homo sapiens*, moves erect upon its hind legs, or, I may add, gets drunk. But still there was something not human in the movements of this creature, and when it began slowly to climb up one of the apricot-trees in a curious fashion, I could not help exclaiming aloud, “Good heavens! what have we got now?”

On this it turned round its long head and gave a ferocious growl, enabling me both to see and hear that it was one of the great snow bears which infest the high mountains, but enter seldom and only by stealth the villages. I thought it prudent to make no more remarks, and after another warning growl, evidently intended to intimate that it was not going to be baited off its supper, the bear continued up the tree, and commenced feasting on the apricots. As may be supposed, I watched somewhat anxiously for its descent; and as it came down the trunk, the thought seemed to strike it that a base advantage might be taken of its position, for it halted for an instant, and then gave another warning growl. It repeated this manoeuvre as it passed my tent, on its four legs this time, but otherwise took no notice of me; and there was a curious sense of perilous wrongdoing about the creature, as if it were conscious that the temptation of the apricots had led it into a place where it ought not to have been. I did not mention this circumstance to Silas; for he was extremely anxious to have a shot at a bear, and I was just as anxious that he should not because he had no sufficient qualification for such dangerous sport, and to have wounded a bear would only have resulted in his killing him, and perhaps some of us. After that, however, though never troubled with another visit of the kind, I had a sort of barricade made at night with my table and other articles in front of the tent, so that I might not be taken unawares; for my winter was not a little Indian black bear, or even an ordinary Tibetan bear, but a formidable specimen of the yellow or snow bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), which usually keeps above the snow line, in highly carnivorous in his habits, and often kills the yak of P_u, and of other villages, when they are sent to graze in the summer upon the high alp.—The *Abode of Snow*.

A ROYAL REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

You can tell a Southern girl at once. She is rounder than her Northern sisters; indeed, she is never thin or lank; she walks with a languid step, and all her movements are slow and indolent; she is never alert. She has fine soft eyes, with a serene expression very different from the quick keen eyes of the North; she has not the beautiful red and white complexion of New York and New England; rather is she sallow, with two rose tints; you might call her cream color. She never looks anxious, no matter what happens; she does not think she can help matters by her advice or interference, but sits leak calmly and leaves everything to “brother” or “pa,” pronouncing the latter word in a way I defy a Northern girl to imitate. The word might be used as a epithet; it is not exactly “pay,” but half-way between that and the “a” in “ca.” Our Southern girl dresses picturesquely, rather trimly, and has brighter colours and more flowing ends and curls about her than a Northern belle allows. She has pretty, plump hands, but she is not particular about the gloves that cover them—I mean particular compared with Fifth avenue rules. In short, she is a more voluminous sort of a girl in every way, and cares less about the fashion. She has one decided advantage over the Northern girls, however, and that is her voice; it is sweater and lower, a little trahante, perhaps, but essentially gentle and womanly.—*Miss Constance Fenimore Wolden in the Cleveland Herald.*

DEFAMING THE DEAD.

Hot, in his work on the law, declares that to erect a miniature gallows over a grave is libel. But what would that say?—a searching jurist has said to the wholesale denunciation quoted by Horace Walpole who had no mind to let darkness be the buriel of the dead, a man a Royal Prince and his relative?—

“Here lies Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead,
Had it been his other,
Had it been his father,
Had it been his mother,
Had it been his sister,
Nobody would have missed her,
But since it's only Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead,
There's nothing to be said.”

Or that other rhyme to be found in Mr. Thackeray's papers:—

“George the First was reckoned,
Vill still was George the Second;
And what was ever seen
Worse than Queen Charlotte?
What is there like this?
Whom from earth, the Fourth descended,
Heaven be praised! the Gorde died!”

Truth was ungraciously sacrificed to egotism in this instance, as it is in so many memoirs such as those which, the Duke of Wellington said, ought to be buried in the same vault with their authors until the passing away of two generations at least. It is not the present purpose to notice any recent publications; but they belong to a family of a strongly-marked type, from whatever shelf of the library you take them down—from Pultney, Croker, Campbell to Cobden, Bickerdike to Boisell himself. In England we have a law called the *Caroline*, intended to prevent intermarriage on the Sabbath day—in Germany, that they had one another, under the same title, to protect the memory of the dead from those who, as the elder Disraeli said of the biographers of James I., take all their materials from the *chroniques scandaleuses* of the period. But, as already suggested, a limit must be drawn through noxious personalities have, one now, been made the cause of actions at law, and “coffee and pistols for two.” Who remembers not that son of Alderman Savile who, “with a Roman pier,” vowed vengeance to the death against the man who had swerved that his father was “almost hideous of aspect, and very like the portraits of Thibaut?” In maligring my parents, you degrade their children!” wrote a gentleman whose filial-susceptibilities had been cruelly wounded in this respect by Sir Nathaniel Worrall. And yet we are assured that nothing is so pleasant to the *formes d'acception* of the public as these slurs upon the reputations of the past. This is a defamatory doctrine in itself. Who would be gratified by an argument designed to demonstrate that Admiral Byng was a coward, William Penn a recipient of bribes, or William Pitt a drunkard?—*St. James's Magazine.*

GEM COLLECTING.

The first knowledge which the neophyte of gem collecting has to acquire is the faculty of distinguishing a paste from a stone. Probably in his novitiate he will be compelled to purchase his experience, and perhaps to purchase it deadly, as there are many modern paste imitations current of good gems, as well as a few antique pastes, which have, of course, an interest of their own, and are always worth buying. As a rule, pastes which are meant to deceive are backed with metal, and a young collector will look with suspicion on any gem which is so presented to him. There are, however, various ways of testing pastes from stones. Put the gem to your tongue, and a real stone will be cold, whilst the imitation is—well, let us say—tepid. Of course the paste will at once distinguish between the real and the false, a paste on being filed leaving a white stain on the file, whilst a stone only makes it shiny. But, then, no dealer would allow you to file the face of a gem, and pastes are generally backed, so that the collector will have some difficulty in applying this test. But the time will gradually come—that is to say, if he is ardent in the pursuit—when he will perceive the difference between stones and pastes at a glance, instinctively; he can scarcely tell you how, but the faculty comes by practice, just like any other acquired power. Then another mode of detection—against which he must be on his guard—is the having modern antiques, real stones engraved in the last century, foisted upon him as Greek and Roman work. The collector, however, in due course of time, taught by his master who treated his infant child as if it were a gemstone, requiring no clothes. We have, reason, we imagine, no objection to the wearing of such articles, but it is rather gratifying that otherwise for the invention of makeshifts of various sorts and patterns—for the discovery of boats which can protect us from the discomfort—perhaps danger—of stiff bladders and ugly recollection of the It is unwise, to say the least, of it, to neglect these obviously useful and ingenuous aids to real enjoyment in sports which are now placed within our reach. We are aware that there are many who think nothing of wet feet or a wet jacket. Every sportsman should, we grant, be in a condition to “dry” either of these usual contingencies, which may happen to him at any time. It must be conceded, however, that to be damp and cold from head to foot does not add to the delight of a day's fishing or shooting. To be sure, as we have remarked in the beginning of this paper, there are enthusiasts and zealots who enjoy being uncomfortable. These philosopher of the Mark Topley school may have occasionally more trouble than they bargain for, and the extraordinary however-fallen-they-appear. They will accept no advice, no warnings as to odds and rheumatism in the future. They illustrate and exemplify for us, no doubt, how hardy we may become by fishing in hills in March; but even amongst them may be found some melancholy instances of accident, wrongly directed, resulting in broken-down constitutions which have been sacrificed to a misleading hygienic superstition.—*Fraser.*

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARKET.

As Reported by *Chase* on the 9th October, 1872.

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton Yarn, No. 14, per lb. 16c. 50

16c. 50 17c. 00

17c. 00 18c. 00

18c. 00 19c. 00

19c. 00 20c. 00

20c. 00 21c. 00

21c. 00 22c. 00

22c. 00 23c. 00

23c. 00 24c. 00

24c. 00 25c. 00

25c. 00 26c. 00

26c. 00 27c. 00

27c. 00 28c. 00

28c. 00 29c. 00

29c. 00 30c. 00

30c. 00 31c. 00

31c. 00 32c. 00

32c. 00 33c. 00

33c. 00 34c. 00

34c. 00 35c. 00

35c. 00 36c. 00

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37c. 00 38c. 00

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39c. 00 40c. 00

40c. 00 41c. 00

41c. 00 42c. 00

42c. 00 43c. 00

43c. 00 44c. 00

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81c. 00 82c. 00

82c. 00 83c. 00

83c. 00 84c. 00

84c. 00 85c. 00

85c. 00 86c. 00